

The Sun

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1915.

Entered at the Post Office at New York as Second Class Matter.

Subscriptions by Mail, Postpaid.

DAILY, Per Month	\$6.00
DAILY, Per Year	\$60.00
SUNDAY, Per Month	\$2.00
SUNDAY, Per Year	\$20.00
DAILY AND SUNDAY, Per Month	\$7.50
DAILY AND SUNDAY, Per Year	\$75.00
FOREIGN RATES	
DAILY, Per Month	\$12.00
DAILY, Per Year	\$120.00
SUNDAY, Per Month	\$4.00
SUNDAY, Per Year	\$40.00
DAILY AND SUNDAY, Per Month	\$16.00
DAILY AND SUNDAY, Per Year	\$160.00

All checks, money orders, and bills to be made payable to The Sun.

Published daily, except Sundays, by the Sun Printing and Publishing Association at 100 Nassau street, at the corner of Nassau and Broadway, New York.

Subscription Office, 100 Nassau street, at the corner of Nassau and Broadway, New York.

Advertising Office, 100 Nassau street, at the corner of Nassau and Broadway, New York.

Telephone, 100 Nassau street, at the corner of Nassau and Broadway, New York.

Post Office, 100 Nassau street, at the corner of Nassau and Broadway, New York.

City of New York, 100 Nassau street, at the corner of Nassau and Broadway, New York.

County of New York, 100 Nassau street, at the corner of Nassau and Broadway, New York.

State of New York, 100 Nassau street, at the corner of Nassau and Broadway, New York.

United States of America, 100 Nassau street, at the corner of Nassau and Broadway, New York.

British Empire, 100 Nassau street, at the corner of Nassau and Broadway, New York.

French Republic, 100 Nassau street, at the corner of Nassau and Broadway, New York.

German Empire, 100 Nassau street, at the corner of Nassau and Broadway, New York.

Italian Kingdom, 100 Nassau street, at the corner of Nassau and Broadway, New York.

Japanese Empire, 100 Nassau street, at the corner of Nassau and Broadway, New York.

United Kingdom, 100 Nassau street, at the corner of Nassau and Broadway, New York.

United States of America, 100 Nassau street, at the corner of Nassau and Broadway, New York.

British Empire, 100 Nassau street, at the corner of Nassau and Broadway, New York.

French Republic, 100 Nassau street, at the corner of Nassau and Broadway, New York.

German Empire, 100 Nassau street, at the corner of Nassau and Broadway, New York.

Italian Kingdom, 100 Nassau street, at the corner of Nassau and Broadway, New York.

Japanese Empire, 100 Nassau street, at the corner of Nassau and Broadway, New York.

United Kingdom, 100 Nassau street, at the corner of Nassau and Broadway, New York.

United States of America, 100 Nassau street, at the corner of Nassau and Broadway, New York.

British Empire, 100 Nassau street, at the corner of Nassau and Broadway, New York.

French Republic, 100 Nassau street, at the corner of Nassau and Broadway, New York.

German Empire, 100 Nassau street, at the corner of Nassau and Broadway, New York.

Italian Kingdom, 100 Nassau street, at the corner of Nassau and Broadway, New York.

Japanese Empire, 100 Nassau street, at the corner of Nassau and Broadway, New York.

United Kingdom, 100 Nassau street, at the corner of Nassau and Broadway, New York.

United States of America, 100 Nassau street, at the corner of Nassau and Broadway, New York.

British Empire, 100 Nassau street, at the corner of Nassau and Broadway, New York.

French Republic, 100 Nassau street, at the corner of Nassau and Broadway, New York.

German Empire, 100 Nassau street, at the corner of Nassau and Broadway, New York.

Italian Kingdom, 100 Nassau street, at the corner of Nassau and Broadway, New York.

Japanese Empire, 100 Nassau street, at the corner of Nassau and Broadway, New York.

United Kingdom, 100 Nassau street, at the corner of Nassau and Broadway, New York.

United States of America, 100 Nassau street, at the corner of Nassau and Broadway, New York.

British Empire, 100 Nassau street, at the corner of Nassau and Broadway, New York.

French Republic, 100 Nassau street, at the corner of Nassau and Broadway, New York.

German Empire, 100 Nassau street, at the corner of Nassau and Broadway, New York.

Italian Kingdom, 100 Nassau street, at the corner of Nassau and Broadway, New York.

Japanese Empire, 100 Nassau street, at the corner of Nassau and Broadway, New York.

United Kingdom, 100 Nassau street, at the corner of Nassau and Broadway, New York.

United States of America, 100 Nassau street, at the corner of Nassau and Broadway, New York.

British Empire, 100 Nassau street, at the corner of Nassau and Broadway, New York.

French Republic, 100 Nassau street, at the corner of Nassau and Broadway, New York.

German Empire, 100 Nassau street, at the corner of Nassau and Broadway, New York.

Italian Kingdom, 100 Nassau street, at the corner of Nassau and Broadway, New York.

Japanese Empire, 100 Nassau street, at the corner of Nassau and Broadway, New York.

United Kingdom, 100 Nassau street, at the corner of Nassau and Broadway, New York.

United States of America, 100 Nassau street, at the corner of Nassau and Broadway, New York.

British Empire, 100 Nassau street, at the corner of Nassau and Broadway, New York.

French Republic, 100 Nassau street, at the corner of Nassau and Broadway, New York.

German Empire, 100 Nassau street, at the corner of Nassau and Broadway, New York.

Italian Kingdom, 100 Nassau street, at the corner of Nassau and Broadway, New York.

Japanese Empire, 100 Nassau street, at the corner of Nassau and Broadway, New York.

United Kingdom, 100 Nassau street, at the corner of Nassau and Broadway, New York.

United States of America, 100 Nassau street, at the corner of Nassau and Broadway, New York.

British Empire, 100 Nassau street, at the corner of Nassau and Broadway, New York.

French Republic, 100 Nassau street, at the corner of Nassau and Broadway, New York.

German Empire, 100 Nassau street, at the corner of Nassau and Broadway, New York.

Italian Kingdom, 100 Nassau street, at the corner of Nassau and Broadway, New York.

Japanese Empire, 100 Nassau street, at the corner of Nassau and Broadway, New York.

United Kingdom, 100 Nassau street, at the corner of Nassau and Broadway, New York.

United States of America, 100 Nassau street, at the corner of Nassau and Broadway, New York.

British Empire, 100 Nassau street, at the corner of Nassau and Broadway, New York.

French Republic, 100 Nassau street, at the corner of Nassau and Broadway, New York.

German Empire, 100 Nassau street, at the corner of Nassau and Broadway, New York.

Italian Kingdom, 100 Nassau street, at the corner of Nassau and Broadway, New York.

Japanese Empire, 100 Nassau street, at the corner of Nassau and Broadway, New York.

United Kingdom, 100 Nassau street, at the corner of Nassau and Broadway, New York.

United States of America, 100 Nassau street, at the corner of Nassau and Broadway, New York.

British Empire, 100 Nassau street, at the corner of Nassau and Broadway, New York.

French Republic, 100 Nassau street, at the corner of Nassau and Broadway, New York.

German Empire, 100 Nassau street, at the corner of Nassau and Broadway, New York.

Italian Kingdom, 100 Nassau street, at the corner of Nassau and Broadway, New York.

Japanese Empire, 100 Nassau street, at the corner of Nassau and Broadway, New York.

United Kingdom, 100 Nassau street, at the corner of Nassau and Broadway, New York.

United States of America, 100 Nassau street, at the corner of Nassau and Broadway, New York.

British Empire, 100 Nassau street, at the corner of Nassau and Broadway, New York.

French Republic, 100 Nassau street, at the corner of Nassau and Broadway, New York.

German Empire, 100 Nassau street, at the corner of Nassau and Broadway, New York.

Italian Kingdom, 100 Nassau street, at the corner of Nassau and Broadway, New York.

Japanese Empire, 100 Nassau street, at the corner of Nassau and Broadway, New York.

United Kingdom, 100 Nassau street, at the corner of Nassau and Broadway, New York.

United States of America, 100 Nassau street, at the corner of Nassau and Broadway, New York.

British Empire, 100 Nassau street, at the corner of Nassau and Broadway, New York.

French Republic, 100 Nassau street, at the corner of Nassau and Broadway, New York.

German Empire, 100 Nassau street, at the corner of Nassau and Broadway, New York.

Italian Kingdom, 100 Nassau street, at the corner of Nassau and Broadway, New York.

Japanese Empire, 100 Nassau street, at the corner of Nassau and Broadway, New York.

United Kingdom, 100 Nassau street, at the corner of Nassau and Broadway, New York.

United States of America, 100 Nassau street, at the corner of Nassau and Broadway, New York.

British Empire, 100 Nassau street, at the corner of Nassau and Broadway, New York.

French Republic, 100 Nassau street, at the corner of Nassau and Broadway, New York.

German Empire, 100 Nassau street, at the corner of Nassau and Broadway, New York.

Italian Kingdom, 100 Nassau street, at the corner of Nassau and Broadway, New York.

curriculum there appears to be no reason for discrimination. Slowly the medical sects developed from a desire for an easy mode of livelihood without costly preparation. They were based upon the love of the mysterious in human nature and the credulity of the masses. Today we find a multiplicity of medical sects bidding for favor.

The Journal of the American Medical Association publishes a list of fourteen medical sects, with which the Examining Board of the State of Ohio is called upon to deal, according to the new license law, and more are provided for by the terms "any other similar branch of medicine and surgery that may now or hereafter exist and not herein specified." The Ohio Legislature places all these under the jurisdiction of the State Board of Examiners, which has divided them into five groups, and demands of each conditions which protect the public against gross ignorance and incompetence. As an example, group one consists of chiropractic practitioners, who undertake to adjust displacements of the spinal bones; naturopathy corrects displacements of the spinal ligaments; spondylomyopathy treats the spinal column by percussion, traction and the like; electrotherapy treats by electricity; hydrotherapy treats by water; neuropathy treats the nerves without drugs; and mechanotherapy treats disease with physical and mechanical measures. The holders of certificates of this group are limited entirely to the practice of these branches.

The New York Legislature has happily avoided these complications by providing a single license and the same educational qualifications for all. Every year, however, our legislators are importuned by these alert cuts to widen the field. Their success would have been complete in 1913 had not Governor GLYNN courageously vetoed a bill, and they may confidently be expected to assail the lawmakers again next year for recognition and license.

"The Sun" Refuses a Request.

The early Christmas shopper is a thoughtful, farsighted citizen, planning as much for her own comfort and ease as for that of the thousands of men, women and children whose services enterprising merchants, transportation companies, and her not particularly energetic Uncle SAMUEL put at her disposal. She enjoys the best and promptest attention from sales persons, delivery men, express messengers, and postmen; the shopkeepers with whom she trades regard her complaints, which are few and far between, with respect, and in the intricate matter of "adjustments" she commands instant consideration.

To THE SUN's enlightened family of shoppers it would be superfluous to repeat the injunction to shop and ship early. Their superior intelligence and alert good will long ago separated them from the belated, procrastinating minority who still do injustice to themselves and to those who minister to their wants by postponing purchases until stocks are low, the sales force tired out, and the expressman's steeds worn thin. Therefore, we refuse to comply with the requests to urge again on them what we have so often urged before; and we content ourselves on congratulating them on the marked advantages they have earned by their conspicuous good sense and amiable temper.

Autonomy for Armenia.

The suggestion from British sources of autonomy of government for the Armenians presupposes the success of the Allies, the partition of Asia Minor, and also that enough of the people remain after the frightful persecution through which they are passing to form a nation.

The Armenians have been so long subjects of Ottoman rulers that it is almost forgotten that they once had a separate national existence. For nearly fourteen centuries the Armenians had a government of their own, a kingdom that in the time of their mightiest ruler, TIGRANES, extended from the Mediterranean to the Caspian Sea.

At the dissolution of the Kingdom Armenian exiles became rulers and chiefs in the lands to which they emigrated. In modern times they have to a large extent been divided among Russia, Turkey and Persia. Despite the handicap of being an alien race they have made extraordinary triumphs. It is a commonplace that some of the most honest and trusted officials of the Turkish Sultans have been Armenians who through their aptitude for public affairs have risen to the highest posts. In Persia the part that they have taken in the reform movements has been of the greatest importance. In Russia many Armenians, among them General LORIS-MELIKOV, Governor-General of the Lower Volga province and the author of the scheme for the internal government of Russia, have attained high offices. In fact the Armenians have displayed an unusually political aptitude.

The Armenians have a strong attachment to the soil of their native land. Already those who sought refuge behind the Russian lines have moved westward with the advancing forces and have again taken possession of their ruined homes. W. LEW WILLIAMS says in the *Fortnightly*:

"Were order restored and Turks and Kurds rendered powerless for evil and autonomy possessed by the people, refugees from the ends of the world would flee as doves to their window back to Armenia."

TALAT Hay is credited with saying

that he had dealt the Armenians such a blow "that they will not talk autonomy for fifty years." In this he is mistaken. The present persecution, so horrible as to shock the whole world outside of Turkey and Germany, will not destroy the obstinate nationalism that the Armenians have preserved through six centuries of massacres, plunder and outrage.

The Allies have avowed that one of the chief objects of the present war is to benefit smaller nationalities. In case it should be within their power there seems no people upon whom they could better bestow the blessings of autonomy than upon the Armenians, who have endured only misery and oppression from the pitiless masters whom a cruel fate made their rulers.

Once More the Race Declines.

The latest alarming bulletin concerning the decadence of the human race comes from Dr. MAX G. SCHLAPP, who finds that:

"The people born to-day are weaker."

"We have more insane people born to-day than twenty-five years ago."

"We have more feeble minded and persons suffering from nervous disorders born to-day than twenty-five years ago."

"Alcohol, industrialism and the stress of modern life are tending to break the race down," and, to omit no guaranty of authenticity, Dr. SCHLAPP mournfully points out that "symptoms are apparent to-day which prevailed at the beginning of the fall of the Grecian and Roman empires." No man, he believes, so decadent, could become nervous over the prospects for ADAM's descendants if Greece and Rome were not cited by the watchman. "Mental instability of the race" caused the present war, mental instability being notoriously characteristic of the effete peoples of the Balkan States. The "improvement in industrialism" has been a boomerang, "we have 'too many consumers and not enough producers'; for example:

"Take the automobile."

"How many thousands of people are interested in the manufacture and sale of automobiles?"

"Take the movie—how many thousands of people are engaged in their production?"

"Are these people of any particular value to the human race?"

The automobile and the motion pictures have much to answer for: HENRY FORD and CHARLES CHAPLIN spring to mind. But they are comparatively young. They have not been operative as agents of racial deterioration for more than half a generation. The men who are now directing and fighting the war in Europe were not victims of their pernicious influence until late in life. Moreover, Greece and Rome knew no devil wagons or film productions, and yet they fell. Perhaps, Dr. SCHLAPP, even the abolition of gas engines and picture projectors would not save the human family.

What Is the Truth About the Canal Slides?

Professor BENJAMIN LE ROY MILLER of Lehigh University, who has just returned from Central America with a conviction that the Panama Canal will not be permanently open to traffic for several years, is a geologist of considerable experience. He now estimates that as much work must yet be done in the removal of material threatening the channel of the canal at the Culebra Cut as has been already done there by the Government engineers. He says that during the rainy season "great blocks from the higher sections adjacent to the canal settle down almost vertically and force the underlying material into the cut by a lateral pressure." The amount of material now moving toward and down on the Culebra channel Professor MILLER declares "is immense."

Judging from the fact that many employees in the operating division are receiving furloughs—in some cases employees in that division are being dismissed—the Governor-General of the Canal Zone would probably not like to say how long he thinks the canal will remain closed. It is said that he intends to force a temporary channel in order to let waiting ships through; then traffic is to be shut off until a thorough job has been done, which will take about six months, according to an unofficial report. Is this premeditated optimism, or does it represent the deliberate judgment of General GOETHALS? Professor MILLER talks of years, the unofficial report of six months!

In the *Canal Record* there are statistics that give one an uncomfortable feeling that Professor MILLER may be right in his conclusions. In the second month of operation, September, 1914, the tolls exceeded the cost of operation and maintenance by \$33,691; but in the same month this year there were about fourteen days when the canal was closed on account of slides and ran behind \$33,177.33. Dredging in the Culebra Cut cost \$31,545.94 in September last year, but this year the bill for the month rose to \$259,694.07. This is a depressing exhibit. It indicates that forcing a temporary passage may come to a pretty penny, and it raises a doubt whether a thorough job can be done in six months after the sign "Closed" is put up again.

Perhaps Professor MILLER is an alarmist; but, on the other hand, General GOETHALS may be a stubborn optimist. The people would like to know the truth about their canal if the experts can furnish it.

Professor HUGO MÜNSTERBERG of Harvard has been saying things again. Questions arise between nations that

arbitration cannot settle. "If two men are in love with the same girl," says the professor, "and only one can marry her, there must be a decision one way or the other. Arbitration couldn't help in such a case." The only possible inference from this is that HERR MÜNSTERBERG believes that the two MEXICANS should go out and shoot bullets at each other until one of them is dead.

As a result of the war cannibalism is on the increase in West Africa. It's a lucky tribe that's too tough to fight.

The trouble is that a strike in one line of trenches would be Christmas pie for the other fellows.

Greece seems to have a smile for the Allies and a wink for the Teutons.

It is possible that the German Emperor remarked to the Emperor of Austria-Hungary that it's getting to be a long time between victories.

Suppose we have, as an ex-Congressman CALDER of Brooklyn avers, only enough ammunition to keep our coast defenses going at battle speed for forty-five minutes; has not every one heard people who know they know tell how quickly and easily we could lick our weight in European wildcats?

The price which the law puts upon indulgence in such language, expressed in scorn, defiance or contempt—\$2 in Brooklyn—is surprisingly cheap in view of the amount of satisfaction sometimes derivable from close contact of the nose and the thumb, while the digits wiggle derisively. It is not the best of times, but it is a very good one for the man who can afford to be a little more than a little bit of a lawbreaker.

I will stay abroad as long as I can do any good. And a funny thing about it is that the more money I have for exclusive rights is willing to pay the entire expense of this trip.—Mr. FORD.

It would be an excellent investment by the moving picture company. What an opportunity! What richness! Talk about the innocents abroad!

Mr. FREDERICK E. FARNSWORTH, general secretary of the American Bankers Association, says that Congress will bear watching at the coming session. Congress always bears watching, and scrutiny of the Sixty-fourth will have to be made, either if closure is adopted by the Senate.

Portugal's new Cabinet has just been sworn in. Most European Cabinets are being sworn at.

Those who have likened the Ark of Peace to Rosinante might now find the forces of the expedition are being marshalled, continue the comparison and name the Sancho Panza. And if, too, there could only be a Cervantes abroad!

Only five Wisconsin hunters were killed in the northern woods this year hunting deer.—Milwaukee dispatch.

According to a compilation this was the lowest number of deaths in fifteen years and nine less than in 1914. Credit for the few fatalities is given to the new tax back law, and the hunter is required to "exterminate" while hunting owing to the heavy penalty for killing a doe. But even so five deaths are too many. As the exercise of care is the important consideration, a measure that will enforce this strict rule is needed.

Unlucky hunters seem to be the most careless hunters in the prevention of such accidents.

Fame and fortune await the playwright sufficiently ingenious to construct a modern drama in which neither telephone nor pajamas appear.

The Deadline Must Not Be Permanent.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: The leading editorial article in THE SUN of November 27, entitled "Twenty-nine Weeks After" should be put at the head of the editorial page of every newspaper in the country. It is a strong presentation of the situation. The American people will not allow a permanent deadlock over the Lusitania, which you well say would be national shame. The Government must make good its notification to the German Government. The SUN attracts to its correspondence columns the brightest thinkers of the day. It is an education to read these contributions. THE SUN to-day maintains the best traditions of its past.

H. E. KNIGHT.

BROOKLYN, November 30.

A Serene Philosopher.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: There are so many nice people in the world that I shall not allow myself to be disturbed by the other sort. T. H. DANBURY, Conn., November 30.

Back Platform Etiquette.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: If a visitor to our city should innocently light a cigar on the rear platform of a car his ears are likely to be assailed with something like the following: "Say, chuck it!" or "Hey, cut it out!"

It seems to me that possibly a more courteous way of explaining to strangers that smoking is prohibited might be found.

FACRE.

New York, November 30.

Wanted: A Leader.

The voices of the little men come raucous in our ears.

They mock the lot of Balaam and they taunt us for our fears.

They say no dangers threatening our future are less than the Mexican slide.

Is it on the side of little men shall hang the nation's fate?

The little man's a mighty man within his petty sphere.

His gaze is on his own concerns, but is he not the nation's leader?

The naked eye is informing, but a telescope is best.

When blood is on the setting sun slow sinking in the west.

The little man is clever and the little man who leads.

The voices of the petty ones who were not born to lead.

The selfish class is selfish and the blind are still the blind.

THE HESSIANS AND LAFAYETTE.

ETTES.

"Amiel Wright" Replies to His Critics With a Revolutionary Contrast.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: I cannot join my critics, the defenders of the German war lords, in an exchange of personalities or follow them into a discussion of non-essentials. It is interesting, however, to observe how they wince and squirm under the bright light of truth.

Again they urge that Germany's war atrocities be excused because of the wrongs committed by Great Britain and other nations in the past. If that is the case, then the present generation of Germans responsible for what their ancestors did to our forefathers during the struggle for American independence?

In the hour of our greatest peril when our people were fighting against overwhelming odds to establish this nation, what did the Germans do to help them? They sold to Britain 30,000 Hessian soldiers to help destroy Washington and his little army.

Third Germany did not even recognize our flag, but because the Hessian soldiers were fighting against us, they killed Americans for a cash consideration, and the word "Hessian" is still and always will be a byword and a reproach among the older families of America.

And yet we are asked to turn our backs on the Hessian soldier in the hour of our greatest peril, the friend who came to our aid with money and men and made it possible for Washington to gain our independence.

We love France not only because of this great service to our country, but because she has passed through the severest test ever applied to a modern nation and has emerged chastened and reborn under a republican form of government.

France is carrying the banner of democracy. Americans do not want to see her crushed under the heel of German imperialism.

And Britain, with all her faults, has done at least one noble act that will illumine the history of this war for all time. She came to the rescue of the Hessian soldier, who had been sold to the British by the French, and she has since then been fighting for the freedom of the world.

For this great service to free government and humanity much can be forgiven to Great Britain.

The average American sympathizes with the German people in their present affliction, but has only condemnation for the military caste of Germany, which has brought this calamity upon Europe.

The average American knows that when the Kaiser could have prevented war with a stroke of his pen he preferred to start it with a stroke of his sword. Instead of using his "divinely acquired" power to command peace, he used it to command war.